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COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Political Information: CHANG Hsueh-liang,
Ma Chan-shan, and the Manchurian Problem

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SUPPLEMENT

25X1A6a

ORIGIN

25X1X6

CHANG Hsueh-liang

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1. The people of Manchuria desire the return of the Young Marshal. However, they realize that this is not possible because of his imprisonment and other factors involved in the present political picture. Generals MA Chan-shan, CHANG Tso-hsiang, WANG Shu-han (王樹翰), and WAN Fu-lin (萬福麟) would support the Young Marshal. They agree that his return to Manchuria would be about the best solution to the present problem. Generals CHANG, WANG Shu-han, and WANG Fu-lin do not have military and popular support equal to that of General MA Chan-shan.

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2. The Manchurians would have wholeheartedly welcomed the Young Marshal, CHANG Hsueh-liang, back to Manchuria. The present military conflict in Manchuria could have been avoided had the Generalissimo allowed the Young Marshal to return. With the Young Marshal would have come all his followers, especially the old Manchurian generals who themselves are still popular and have many followers who would take up arms once it was known that these leaders had come back. The most popular names among the Manchurians today in order of their popularity are CHANG Tso-lin, CHANG Hsueh-liang, CHANG Tso-hsiang (now in Mukden), and MA Chan-shan. SU Ping-wen and WANG Shu-han are not as popular as those just mentioned.

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3. In China the Communists are divided into several groups: "lao pa lu", the Soviet Communists who believe in the same principles as the Soviets; "yang pa lu", the Yenan Communists; and "t'u pa lu", Chinese who only support the Communists on the surface and from fear.
- (6) Many troops of this last class would have deserted the Communists and supported the Young Marshal.

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CLASSIFICATION

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ADSO	X	A DEP.	X	FBT		SPDF	VTO												
DADSO		FBK		FBV		SPDS	B DEP.												
EXEC.		FBL		FBX		SPDT	CFCB												
CONTROL		FBM		FBZ	S	SCO	CTRB												
PLANS					3	INS													

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MA Chan-shan

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Note: On 23 September MA was appointed to a position in Manchuria which is variously reported as Deputy CO, NECC; Deputy CO, Peace Preservation forces; or as holding the former position and controlling the latter troops. Mukden sources state MA has accepted; the newspapers say MA is still in Peiping with "insomnia and stomach trouble." Changchun sources state that MA has consistently said he would not work under TU, but that MA might accept a technically subordinate position, if he did not have to take orders from TU.

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4. General MA Chan-shan will not agree to return to Manchuria if he is to be subordinate to TU Yu-ming and HSIUNG Shih-hai. MA desires to be independent and answerable only to the Generalissimo.

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5. Generals CHANG Tso-hsiang, WANG Shu-han, and WANG Fu-lin would support MA Chan-shan should he regain active leadership of his forces. However, General CHANG does not have any troops swearing allegiance to him at present.

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6. Negotiations on the settlement of the Northeast problem would be much easier if General MA Chan-shan were appointed leader of Manchurian affairs. One reason for this is the favorable attitude of the Communists toward him. WANG Ti-hsin (王啟修), MA's Chief-of-Staff, returned from Harbin about 1 September. WANG talked to LU Cheng-tsao, prominent Communist military leader in Harbin. The fact that WANG lived in Harbin for some time without being bothered by the Communists indicates that they believe and have faith in MA.

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